

• Abroad •

Paris. When President de Gaulle, in fury at its failure to condemn Raoul Salan to death, suppressed the "Supreme Military Tribunal," he set up as its replacement a Military Court Martial ("Cour militaire de justice"). The terms of the decree defining the rules for this new body recall the remark of Camille Desmoulins: "Unskillful despots use bayonets. The real art of tyranny is to accomplish the same things with judges." The new court may sit at any place, may order closed sessions, and deny the record to anyone, including any party to a case. Its presiding officer has unrestricted charge of procedure and rules of order, and may exclude any evidence or testimony on his own ruling. There is no appeal from its judgments. It proved impossible to persuade any active officer to accept service as presiding officer, and the post finally went to General Edgar-René de Larminat, in retirement since 1956. General Larminat's judicial approach to the issues that are coming before him is indicated by his signature along with that of Communists, Socialists, Gaullists, etc. calling for direct action against all OAS factions, and his declaration in an Open Letter a year ago that the only honorable course left open to the dissident officers was immediate suicide.

London. A year ago the British government announced a "wage restraint" policy as part of a program designed to hold costs down, improve Britain's competitive position in its indispensable struggle for exports, and strengthen her hand in the Common Market negotiations. The *Times* has just announced editorially that the wage policy lies "in ruins." It "has broken apart in [the government's] hands, sent reeling by the dockers and knocked out . . . by the Civil Servants Arbitration Tribunal." The policy was defeated on all fronts: by the settlements in private industry for longshoremen, journalists, Independent TV; by arbitration boards that awarded far more than the officially approved limits; by the government itself, which has granted big boosts to all sorts of civil servants from probation officers to Army doctors and dentists.

Lima. Although the fact has not been mentioned in the United States press, it is known to everyone here, and in most of Latin America, that the indecisive election result represents a sharp defeat of Washington's policy. The United States, by President Kennedy's direct decision, strongly backed APRA (*Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana*) by very solid means. This was natural since APRA's leader, Haya de la Torre, belongs to the same type of non-Communist Left, illustrated also by Muñoz Marín and Rómulo Betancourt, and Cyrille Adoula for that matter, that U. S. policy backs everywhere. But the Peruvians, like most Latin Americans, are not willing to follow a United States which cannot deal with a Castro on its doorstep.

Kampala, Uganda. A blowup shortly after July 1, when the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi becomes the independent nations of Rwanda and Burundi, is not the only African explosion expected for the second half of 1962. Nigeria is complaining that subversive Ghanaian agents have infiltrated her trade unions, armed forces and government offices. And many observers believe a "new Congo" may develop in Uganda, not long after its independence day, now set for October 9. Uganda has its Katanga: the kingdom of Buganda, whose two million inhabitants (as against 4.5 million in the rest of Uganda) are ruled by the traditional monarch called the "Kabaka." The Kabaka has no intention of knuckling under to a central government. Although his territory is by no means as rich as Katanga, it is two or three times as prosperous per person as the rest of Uganda. UN meddling in the Rhodesia question, already well advanced, may add the Federation also to a general shambles in British East Africa.



Jan., *London Daily Mail*

"I see we're keeping up with the Dow Joneses."

Cambridge, England. Four dozen students of John Milton's Christ's College, who form the Milton Society, gave a last minute reprieve to the books of F. R. Leavis, as a goodwill gesture to his supporters and in view of his retirement this term as University Reader in English. But they carried out their threat to burn publicly the "dangerous and damnable work" of T. S. Eliot, who shares with Leavis top contemporary honors for Milton-baiting. Before the holocaust, they paraded in full academic costume, chanting lines from *Paradise Lost*. As they unveiled a marble bust of their poet, their president, Michael Weston-Burt, was questioned. "Who is the greatest of all poets?" "Mr. Milton." "Where did he keep?" "In M.3 in the Fellows' Court." "What is his memorial?" "The mulberry tree." "What are his most famous lines?" "Then to thee, spicy, nut-brown ale." After the burning of an Eliot volume on the steps of Great St. Mary's Church and the assignment of the ashes to a street corner litter can, the solemn chant shifted to a triumphant *Paradise Regained*.

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